ARE KNAVES TRUMPS? FOLICEMEN, DETECTIVES, GAMBLERS.

ew of the Facts Elicited Thus Par-Short Session at Police Headquarters - A Witness Who Saw Detectives Gambling Officially and Policemen Taking Official Drinks in the Passage-Way—Another Witness Troubled With a Bad Memory and Members of the Gambling Fraternity Troubled With No Memory at All.

The impression prevails that Chief Richards and the police force generally are on trial before the police commissioners for accepting bribes from the proprietors of gambling-houses. It is not so. The proceedings now pending partake of he nature of a preliminary examination, instituted by the commissioners at the request of Chief Richards for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is probable cause to warrant the board in erdering formal charges and specifications to be framed against such members of the force as the nce elicited might inculnate. Hence it follows that if Chief Richards and the other officers whose names are mentioned in the testimony can succeed in preventing a prima facis case from being made out against them the [board will necessarily be compelled to dismiss the com-plaint and declare their officers honest, dutiful and efficient. It is no wonder, therefore, that

THE POLICE ARE EXCERDINGLY ANXIOUS to break down any testimony that might damage their case. Thus far the defendants seem to have concentrated all their efforts on establish-ing their innocence of having received money from the gamblers as the price of the latter's immunity from police molestation. For this pur-pose they have put upon the stand every owner of a gambling house in Washington, except Mr. Jack Heath, who removed himself to parts unknown the day before the investigation began. Each and every one of these gamblers has sworn that he never paid a penny, directly or indirectly, to any member of the police force upon any pretext whatever. Every police officer who has been called as a witness has, with equal emphasis, corroborated the testimony of the gamblers, and denied receiving money from the gamblers, either for his own use or for the use of anybody else. Thus are the police and gamblers mplete harmony upon a most important sub-We may here mention, however, that

DRIECTIVE MILLER, who figures more unenviably than any other member of the force in the evidence heretofore adduced before the commissioners, declined to respond to the question asked him by Mr. John A. Grow, the counsel for the anti-gambling publie, whother he had at any time borrowed money from gamblers. Miller's refusal to answer this question was a virtual confession of his having borrowed money from gamblers. True it is, that at the suggestion of Mr. Billy Cook, his at-torney, Miller attempted to palliate the disastrous effect of his refusal to reply to a question which affected his official integrity so vitally, qualifying it with the explanation that the money he had so borrowed from gamblers was not for the purpose of influencing his course as an official. But who will for a moment believe any such nonsense? How long since gamblers have grown so generous that they will

LEND MONEY TO POLICE OFFICERS, whose duty it is to arrest them and prevent them from carrying on their nefarious business? Do criminals pay officials for depriving them of their liberty and arraigning them at the bar of justice? the same privilege. Detective Miller's indirect admission of having borrowed money from the gamblers cannot be regarded by an impartial public in any other light than as a confession of guilt. But what do the commissioners think of those model detectives, McDevitt and McElfresh, frequenting gambling houses, associating with the violators of the law, and even violating the law themselves, at least to all outward appearances, for these men would have us believe that

THEY ONLY GAMBLED "CPPICIALLY!" such stuff, yet, admitting its truth for the sake of argument, what an exemplary spec-tacle it must be to behold the preservators of the law publicly violating the law? What would be thought if the judges of our Criminal Courts were to patronize the gambling-houses and other dens of infamy on the ground that it was desirable they should familiarize themselves with

DEPRAVITY AND VICE? We cannot but admire the great forbearance of the commissioners in not ridding the force immediately of such fellows as Miller, McElfresh and McDevitt. Their own admissions are sufficient to

justify their summary dismissal. Can the com-missioners afford to retain these men without de-moralising the entire force? The rest of the testimony taken, thus far, shows that no serious attempt has been made for some years to stop gambling. Upon several oceasions Lieutenant Skippon did sally forth in full caseous Lieuwenant Saippon and saily forth in full uniform to make a raid on the gambling houses, but an expected from carrying out his bold project, because mamblers were not suffi-ciently politic to admit hum into their establishments and permit him to arrest them. All of which was entirely satisfactory to Lieutenant Skippon. There are 200 policemen in Washington, and not one knew that it was his duty to prevent gam

ABBRET THE GAMBLERS. As for Major Richards, he sat calmy at police beadquarters in blissful ignorance of everything that was transpiring in "Rum Row." Occasionally however somebody was robbed by the gamblers, and, as in the case of Mrs. Spurgeon, when the threat was made to him that if the thieves did not return the money they would be arrested an not return the money they would be arrested upon warrants from the Police Court, the great Chief, who knew nothing of gambling, communicated with the gamblers and induced them to return the plunder. And so the masterly inactivity toward this faverite class of malefactors continued, until Tag Refuelican, tired of such flagrant and shame-less violation of law, deemed it high time to call the attention of the public to the fact. It was only then that it ing ceased in Washington. Do all these things prove that we have an efficient or the public of Washington. Those is a retireor pure police? We think not. There is a rottenness somewhere which must be eralicated forth-with to prevent its expansion.

Yesterday's Proceedings Before the Police Board.
The investigation into the intimacy between the police and the gamblers was resumed at po-lice headquarters yesterday, but the day was not particularly eventful. One witness had seen detectives taking a hand in the games and had seen policemen taking drinks on the sly in the hallways leading into gambling hells. There was one witness, named Day, who was remarkable for his bad memory. He had recovered a sum of money which was lost in a gambling room by Senator Stockton's son, but he could not rea fact, he could remember nothing about it.

we of the gambling fraternity were examined tt, of course, they knew nothing, and were sur-sed to hear that there had ever been any such mg as gambling in the city. THE PROCEEDINGS. Sefere beginning the *examination of posses Major Richards asked whether the ort in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN was to be

tidered as the official report. He was informed it was not, and resumed his scat. te names of T. C. Spurgeon, Char es H. Boz. F. H. Day and A. T. Maupin were called, sone of them were present. WILLIAM H. BENNETT

the first witness examined. He the first witness examined. He tified that was acquainted with a great from hot say whether they belon to the fracty of gamblers or not. 11d know any email in town who recognize thisself as a sier. Did not know who the rested proprieting any gambling, house, were. Knew nothing a relations which any multiling houses had for the he police. Did not know whether they paid in munity from arrest. Never and so to a relations and the content of the manners.

JAMES RAGAN
WAY & Plumber by trade; was acquainted with Mr. Miller, of the detective force; knew of no money paid to Mr. Miller; never saw any money paid to Mr. Miller; new of no money paid to Mr. Miller; new of no money paid to Mr. Miller; he wo of no money pa

WM. H. CLAGETT

wm. H. CLAGETT
was next called. Before the examination began
(Negett said that he would like to know in what
case he was summoned.
Mr. Grow explained that the investigation was
concerning the relations between the gambiers
and the police.
Mr. Ciagett replied that he would then answer
no enestions except they referred to the nolice. Mr. Clagett replied that he would then answer no questions except they referred to the police force. Declined to answer whether he knew of the existence of any gambling-houses in the city; did not know a gentleman in Washington who keeps a gambling-house; was summoned there to appear against. Major Richards and the police force, and would answer any questions in relation to them; had seen men gambling; had seen Gen. Grant gambling—betting on horse races; had heard that there were a great many gambling-houses in the city, but did not know from his personal knowledge who kept them; had seen more in the newspapers lately about them than he ever knew before.

Witness was asked if he ever saw Miller or Mebesit in a gaming hone, and replied that he had never seen Mr Miller in a gambling-house; had never seen any money paid to either Miller of McDevitt; knew of no meney being paid to any member of the police.

CRABLES E. JOYCE was next called, and testined that he resided in Washington. Knew of the location of some of the gambling-houses. Had visited them in the capacity of a reporter of THE REPUBLICAN at different times, and also for the purpose of lock-

ing after a friend. Had seen some of the police force and detectives inside of them. Some of the gambling houses had bars. Had never seen policemen drinking at the bar, but had seen them drinking in the hallway. Had never seen any money paid for the drinks. Two weeks ago witness would have sworn that he had seen Miller in a gambling room, but in the face of Miller's testimony he did not like to say that.

"When did you see me in a gambling room?" saked Detective Miller, stepping out of the crowd of spectators.

"When did you see me in a gambing room; arked Detective Miller, stepping out of the crowd of spectators.

"Within a year," replied the witness. He had seen him in "The Club," About twenty persons were present. He could remember that Ike Jones was there. Witness had also seen Mr. McEliresh at "The Club." He was sitting at a gaming table; could not say whether he was playing or not. He had seen patrolmen drinking at 'The Club." and at Parker's.

The witness was questioned by Mr. Pelham for the purpose of showing that there was no gambling-room in "The Club" proper, but that it was situated in the adjoining building. Witness said that probably he could give then names of two or three patrolmen who had been in Parker's, but he declined to give them, stating that as he could not name all of them he did not like to mention two or three; had seen the policemen in the hallway, where they came to get drinks.

The witness was excused from the stand at that time, with the understanding that he should consider the question whether he would tell the names of the patrolmen, and be recalled to-day.

testified that he resided in Washington; was acquainted with Senator Stockton's son; had heard of a less by young Stockton in a gaminghouse, and thought that the money was recovered; did not think that he saw.Major Richards or any member of the police force about it; believed that he wrote a letter to the proprietor of the gaming-room; could not be positive whether he had applied to any member of the police; really could not say whether he had come in contact with any one representing the police; the amount of money lost was \$135; had settled a good many matters of the kind, but could remember none any more distinctly than he remembered the Stockton matter; did not think that he had settled any through the intervention of the police.

of the Fifth precinct, was called upon the stand, and testified that he had met Mr. Godwin, of The Republican, on the night of the 18th of December while on his beat, and had told him of the location of several houses, when he stated that he intended to write them up. Had no personal knowledge of any of the gambling-houses; had tried to get inside of them, but never could: was, some time ago, on the beat that embraced E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; had received while there instructions to look after gambling-houses; the lieutenant of the precinct had asked witness to get the numbers and names of the proprietors of gambling-houses; witness had done so, but did not know what resulted from it.

Mr. Polham recalled Henry P. Godwin, of The Republican, and questioned him in relation to the position of the gambling-room of "The Club," with the view of showing further that it was not situated in the building with the barroom. OFFICER SUTTON

There was quite a discussion in reference to issuing attachments for witnesses who had not appeared in answer to summons. It was stated that it would be necessary to pay fees in order to compel attendance. Mr. Wm. H. Bennett, one of the witnesses, here interrupted the discussion and demanded his fees. He said that was all he was waiting for. The fees was not paid.

The board adjourned until 3:30 o'clock to-day.

S. J. says: "The public, I am sure, are very grateful for the great service you have done it by the able way you have brought to notice the disreputable manner in which gambling has been allowed to continue without the authorities bringing the delinquents to justice. If it should be proven that the police and detectives were the means of screening the gamblers from arrest, why would not the same thing tally with other matterst For instance, I lost a considerable sum of money stolen from my house. I went to the lieutenant of the precinct wherein I reside, and informed him of the name of the party suspected. The lieutenant promised to send me a detective. I waited a whole day. No detective was sent. The consequence was the party suspected left the city, and I lost all chance of recovering the money. Surely this was negligence or something worse. Then, again, what use are the police in doing away with the nuisance of so many unifecensed houses who sell liquor with impunity? Not only is there little doubt that gambling goes on in these places, but that most of the robberies committed are concected in these unlicensed houses by the low class of loafers who are in the habit of making these groggeries their principal rendervous. REMARKS FOR THE POLICE.

Justice writes: "Cannot the gamblers be arrested as vagrants? Idon't know what the law is on the subject, but I do know that men are arrested as suspicious characters, (and the Police Court proceedings confirm this assertion.) who are sent to the workhouse, and the garb of the felon placed on them and then put to work on the streets of this city. They have violated no law, but the gamblers violate the law daily, and are known by the police authorities, and yet they are permitted to walk our streets without moiestation. It will not do to say you can't prove it, as these men are well known and are without visible means of support. Let it be once known that they will be arrested as vagrants now and hereafter, and Washington will not know any gamblers for some time to come. I hope you will keep the ball rolling, and 'let no guilty man escape.'

Heroic Action of a Little Colored Girl in

Saving a Babe.
A lamp explosion occurred in a house on Four teenth street an evening or two since. A little colored girl employed in the family went to the kitchen in the evening to light the fire. She then took the lamp from the table and started to re-turn to the sitting-room, and before she got out of the kitchen the lamp exploded with the force of a gun-shot, scattering fragments of glass all over the room. One piece struck the little girl on the cheek, cutting a gash nearly two inches in length, and deep enough to cause her to bleed profusely, and others tore the skin from the fingers of the hand which carried the lamp. Fortunately, the

light was extinguished by the bursting of the lamp.

The first thought of the little colored girl, who believed the house would surely burn, was to save the baby boy, who was innocently sleeping in his grandmother's arms. She grasped him, cried, "De lamp's busted!" and away she went to a neighbor's house with the white-robed baby, leaving the grandmother to face the situation as she might deem best. The lady of the house soon put in her appearance and went for her baby, whom, of course, she found all right, but his white garments were in a sad plight from the blood which fell from the little girl's wounded neck and hand. She had said, a few days before, if the house ever took fire the first hing she would try to save would be the baby, and she was as good as her word.—Dubuque Times. light was extinguished by the bursting of the

Bob Ingersoll and Gen. Forrest. Good stories about Bob Ingersoll are numeron and probably many of them are true. A corre spondent of the Chicago Times tells of Ingersoll's capture by the rebel Gen. Forrest. Ingersoll was reconneitering with a small detachment. Before they were aware of any danger they came upon a next of sharpshooters greatly outnumbering them. To fight or retreat was alike impossible. The first intimation of danger was that Ingersoll no ticed a Butternut drawing a bead on him. With a readiness that has saved him from defeat in many a lawsuit he cried out, "What do you want to shoot me for? I've been wanting to acknowl-edge your old confederacy for the last two sec-

onds."

The fellow heard it and appreciated the joke Of course he didn't shoot. The squad was led the didn't shoot. The squad was led the didn't shoot. The squad was led the didn't shoot in the prison tent, entions to catch a glimpse of "the Yank." Forrest treated him very kindly, offering him especially good accommodations, but the colonel declined them on the ground that what was good enough for "the rest of the boys" was good enough for him. The next day they were all exchanged, and at parting Gen. Forrest returned to Ingersoll his horse, with a note addressed to "the man who saved his life by a joke in the face of death."

Kissed. (From the Rocketer (N. Y.) Express.)
An amusing case was tried before Judge Huett, in the County Court, this (Friday) morning, The plaintiff was Mary Schaup, who resides or Gibbs street. The defendant was Adam Most who, like his ancient ancestor of the same name, is a gardener by trade. He resides on Bay street. It appears that one day Mrs. Schaup was in the house of a neighbor named Mrs. Stehle, when Most entered. After fooling awhile with some lettuce which was in the house, and being in a game leg, waltzed her around two or thre a game leg, waitsed her around two or three times and then kissed her—yes, actually kissed her twice. For taking this Bborty she now sues for damages. Judge Chumasero advocated her case with his usual eloquence, while Mr. Stull, who appeared for the defendant, made some quotations about the "man that layeth his hand on a waman," which he said was from Shakepeare, but which Mr. Chumasero said was from Cowper, while the Judge thought it was from the Bible. All the on account of a couple of stolen kisses. The jury returned a verdict for the defondant.

Tammany Leadership.

Augustus Schell, Mayor Wickham and Henry
L. Clinton are candidates for the leadership of
Tammany hall. "Many supposed," says the
Tribune of Monday, "Mr. Kelly would continue Tribune of Monday, "Mr. Kelly would continue to be the chief party manager after the lat of January, aithough nominally occupying an inferior place. The precedent of Peter B. Sweeney, who retired from membership in the general committee and put John T. Hoffman at the head of the organization, was referred to. It was said that Hoffman knew nothing of the management of party machinery, and Sweeney continued to direct local political movements. A few leading Democrats said that Mr. Kelly was in carnest in retiring from active participation in the control of the party in this city, and while he would remain as an adviser and always a leader whose counsels have great weight, he would no longer be recognized as the chief to be implicitly obeyed in matters of organization and difference between THE CREOLE STATE.

DUAL GOVERNMENT. Are We To Have a Repetition of Past Tron -Great Excitement in New Orleans The Congressional Investigating Commit-tees Eliciting No New Facts, but Simply

Building Up Conflicting Testimony. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Shortly before noon committee from the St. Patrick's Hall House, consisting of Messrs. R. H. Wede, of New Orlean; J. M. Williams, of East Baton Rouge, and Kellogg, at the State House, and presented written communication informing him that the Patrick's hall, at the the same time entering a colemn protest against the occupation of the

state-house of yarmed police and the milita, against the exclusion from the State-house of the duty elected Representatives of the people and sagainst the presence of armed Metropolitan police and soldiers.

Gov. Kellogg replies that there were several statements contained in the communication which were incorrect. There were no militia, properly speaking, in the State-house yesterday. There was a force of police, armed not differently from the way in which they were ordinarily armed as conservators of peace. They were specially instructed not to interfere with any member of the Legislature, but to protect them from interference by others. There were no United States troops in the State-house. It was not true that any passage way had been cut from the State-house to an adjoining building. Whatever communication existed had existed a long time. As to the House which the committee claimed had been legally and properly organized, the law provided that the Secretary of State should furnish the clerk with a list of the members elected. That list was furnished the clerk. Sixty-eight of the members whose names were on the list appeared in the regular hall of the House of Representatives. Yesterday forty or forty-three at most appeared in St. Patrick's hall. He must decline to receive any communication from a body which lacked nearly twenty of a quorum.

cline to receive any communication from a body which lacked nearly twenty of a quorum.

KELLOGO'S MESSAGE.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Republican Senate to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to transmit immediately to Senators and Representators in Congress: those portions of his message which referred to the political condition of the State. In that portion of the message (overnor Kellogg traced, in detail, the history of the State since reconstruction, asserting that the New Orleans July rious of 1885 were stirl justified and approved, and the judge who refused to charge the jury in regard to the same had been re-elected to the same office ever since; that the Grant parish massacre was still regarded as a justifiable assertion of white supremacy, and that the whole political history of the party opposed to Republican principles in this State was characterized by one aim—the vesting of all political control in an aristocratic cligarchy, irrespective of the will of a majority of the people, and the practical nullification of the constitutional messures which accord to the emancipated slaves the rights of citisens.

He adds: "It is argued with apparent plausibility that disorders admitted to prevail in some of the Southern States are the result of the inefficiency of the Republican State authorities and their inability to enforce the laws and bring the guilty parties to justice. It is pointed out that in Georgia and Alabama and other Southern States which have been redeemed, as it is called, from Republican rule, peace prevails, and political murders are comparatively unknown. The very statement of this proposition carries with it confession of guilt. It discloses the fact that disorders in the South are created by the opponents of Republicanism for the purpose of obtaining control of the government, and until they obtain possession of the offices, whether they have such a majority of legal voters as would justly entitle these offices or not, political furned in flowers and political offenders. ERLLOGG'S MESSAGE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Senate investigating committee resumed the investigating committee resumed the investigation of Ouachita parish this morning. B. F. Jonas and R. H. Marr, attorneys of New Orleans, who took an active part in the Democratic canvass, testified to the efforts of themselves and other Democratic leaders to have a peaceful and fair election, and that the veneral policy of their party was directed. to the efforts of themselves and other Democratic leaders to have a peaceful and fair election, and that the general policy of their party was directed to that end, in order to prevent the Returning Board from selising upon that/pretext for throwing out votes. They contradicted the statement of Hourges in reference to the incendiary speech of McEnery at Baton Rouge, and said while it was aggressive, nothing was said about assassination; on the contrary, he advised submission to anything rather than provoke a collision.

Richard Banning, colored, testined he had taken an active part in the canvass for the Democrats, and that Richmond Dunn and other colored leaders had done likewise because they thought any change would be for the better; knew a number of colored men who voted the Democratic ticket voluntarily, and did not know of any intimidation to cause them to do se; thought the killing of Pinkston and others would damage instead of improve the Democratic cause.

Chas, Tidwell, former owner of Eliza Pink-

others would damage instead of improve the Democratic cause. Chas. Tidwell, former owner of Eliza Pinkston, repeated his testimony already published in reference to her character and contradictory statements as to who had killed her husband. The greater portion of the session was taken up in hearing the testimony of George Kleinfelter in reference to East Baton Rouge. Witness gave a great deal of hearsay evidence. The principal points of his testimony are: Had been ordered anonymonsly to quit buying seed cotton, and had done so. He knew of no intimidation, and knew that the colored Democratic club in the Twelfth ward had a hundred members. Had heard of two negroes being shot for stenling, and two whipped for the same effense. Had belonged to the Knights of the White Camella, but not to the Two Ninety-Eight Society, though most of the young men belonged to the latter now, and wore badges. Had always heard it was not a political society. Esquire Steve Sims, colored, of the Tenth

badges. Had always heard it was not a political society.
Esquire Steve Sims, colored, of the Tenth ward, testified that a party of twenty men came to his house at night and made him give up his official books. Knew Jerry Meyers and his son. They were honest and industrious men. Went to Haton Rouge and voted the Republican ticket. Had not been molered since.

Harrist Bertain, colored, said her hasband last February received a note saying: "Get out of our house as soon as God will let you or we will hang you by the neck." Afterwards the house was set on fire, but being we it id did not burn. They then fired at my husband.

DEMOCEATIC REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

The Senate sub-committee heard Ernest Cliff, colored, who detailed the arrest of John Gair, a prominent Republican of Haton Rouge, by a secriff's poste, on the charge of having poisoned Dr. Saunders family, and seeing him shot to death on the road by a body of men, and gave the names of some eight persons connected with it; that he, Paul Johnson and others buried the body despite the warning not to do so; that Johnson was afterwards carried off by armed men and never seen again, and men came to witness house, drove his wife and children out harefooted and burned it. He gave the names of a number of these men also.

these men also.

The Senate committee this evening heard the testimony of Col. Richardson, of Ouachita, in rebuttal of the evidence of Republican witnesses. His testimony was very similar to that of Sam'l McEnery. SITUATION UNCHANGED—THE RELATIVE NUMBER SITUATION UNCHANGED—THE RELATIVE NUMBER OF BOTH LEGISLATURES.

NEW ORLEADS, Jan. 2.—The situation is unchanged and everything is quiet. The Legislature isconstituted as follows: State house Senate—8 Senators holding over, and ill returned by the board. Zof whom the Democrate claim were not elected. St. Patrick's Hail Senate—9 holding over, 8 returned by the board and 4 who were counted out but who claim that they were elected. House—40 returned by the board and 20 who claim that they were elected, but counted out by the board.

Telegraphic communication is still badly interrupted.

rupted.
The House sub-committee from Ouachita are snow bound at Jackson, Mass.
In the Democratic Legislature a concurrent resolution was introduced to notify the President of the United States that the General Assembly of Louisiana is now in session at St. Patrick's hall. A joint session met and read the vote of the State by parishes, and declared Nichols elected Governor and Wiltz Lieutenant Governor. A LITTLE MORE OF DEMOCATIC BOUGHT EVIDENCE The House committee examined five witnesses who testified to the fairness of the election and the absence of intimidation at the election in the absence of intimidation at the election in Concordia parish.

Geo. P. Davis, elerk of the Returning Board, testified that the raising of the Republican electical vote in Vernon parish from 1 to 176 had been done by a elerical error.

The House sub-committee examined a number of witnesses relative to Livingstone parish.

Sylvester Symmes, tax collector, testified that the election was peaceable and quiet, and that his affidiavit appearing in Sherman's report was prepared in the custom-house, and made him say things he knew nothing about, and never knew of any armed organization here.

Samuel Bankston, Augustus Ward and Spilter fastly contradicted the affidavit of Supervisor Davidson as to intimidation, and said they wouldn't believe him on oath.

The interest in the investigating committees has given way to interest in State politics. A committee of the Democratic Senate to-day waited upon Secretary of State Desionda and asked for the efficial returns of the State election. Desionde declined to recognize them, and said the law directed him to furnish them to the Speaker of the Heuse, which he had done. One member of the Democratic House to-day left that body and responsed at the State-house. Eight members returned elected by the board are still absent from the city.

the city.

Telegraphic communication North is still badly interrupted, delaying press reports. Nor the least wonderful result from the system of teaching the blind is that which enables such who have had a taste for music to tune and re-pair piano-fortes. The blind tuners connected with the leading piano establishments of Boston are among the best in their line. THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING. JANUARY 3, 1877.

More Sad Particulars of the Ashtabula Catastrophe-The Corpses Identified by Little Souvenirs-The Remains of an Obese Vic-tim Awalting the Recognition of Friends. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—Among the un-dentified bodies of the victims of the railroad disaster remaining at Ashtabula is that of a man weighing about 200 pounds, of light com-plexion, auburn hair, dressed in a coat of dark eloth, trowsers of dark easemere, tundershirt and drawers of small check pattern, all wool, home knit woolen socks, fine check leggings, outtoned closely over the drawers and reaching above the knee; sewed rhoes of calfakin, with norocco uppers, and a drab scarf of knitted wool. The buttons of the underclothing are of brass and stamped "Excelsior." In one of the pockets was found a black rubber comb.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—No bodies have been recovered to-day from the debris of the Ashtabula

recovered to-day from the debris of the Ashtabula wreck.

With the exception of Alexander Munroe, of Summerville, Mass., who is lying at the Culver house, in a critical condition, the wounded are doing as well as can be expected.

Robert C. Meintyre, a conductor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, was the first witness examined at the coroner's inquest to-day, which was resumed at 11 a.m. He testified that when the accident occurred he was walking near the bridge, and was one of the first to arrive at the wreck. THE PIRE SPREAD WITH GREAT RAPIDITY.

THE FIRE SPREAD WITH GREAT RAPIDITY.
The citizens used overy exertion to prevent the spread of the flames, but were baffied in every attempt by the violence of the wind.

Jos. L. Forter, who was on the ground soon after the accident, testified that in his opinion the flames might have been controlled by the employment of a steam fire engine in a very few minutes. The witness heard the conductor say that there were 160 passengers on the train.

The conductor testified yesterday that there were but 131 passengers.

were but 131 passengers.

THE VICTIMS DOING WELL.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—The victims of the disaster at Ashtabula who were brought to this city to be cared for, are all doing well. The injuries of most of them are not asserious as at first supposed, The following named persons, who are in the Huron street Hospital will leave for their homes to morrow morning: Mr. Patterson, of New York; Mr. Hayes Dover, of Kentucky; Mr. Laior, freight agent, of Chicago, and Mr. Burnham, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Raiiroad. The other patients will all probably be able to go to their homes within a week or ten days.

IDENTIFYING BODIMS. their homes within a week or ten days.

IDENTIFYING BODIES.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—Among the relics found in the wreck at Ashtabula to-day was a pincushion, which was immediately identified as belonging to Jos. H. Aldrick, of Des Moines, Iowa. Two shirts were found on which was the name of Dr. G. F. Hubbard, of Oak City, Iowa. Two more bodies were identified to-day—that of Martha Volk and Chas. Vogel, of Albany.

WADE HAMPTON'S TAX CALL-WILL IT WORK?

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 2.—The following address was issued by Governor Hampton yesterdress was issued by Governor Hampton yesterday:

COLUMBIA, S. C., January I, 1877.

In accorda nee with, and under the authority given by the annexed resolution of the House of Representatives, I hereby call upon all the faithful, law-abiding citizens of South Carolina who desire to maintain the government of their choice to come forward promptly and pay ten per cent, of the amount of the taxes paid by them last year. Due notice will be given to the citizens of each county of the appointment of some proper agent for the collection of the contribution here called for. The resolution of the House of Representatives authorizes a call for twenty-five per cent, of last year's taxes, but all immediate want of receiver and the supplied of the contribution here called the most of the chartistic and penal institutions of the State are now suffering for the want of proper supplies, and it is to meet the needs which appeal to us so strongly that funds are now required.

It is for the people of South Carolina now to determine whether they will support the government they have installed or the attempted usurpation, which is only upheld by the bayonets of the Federal troops. I am but the representative of the people of the State, and to their decision I shall bow with profound respect as long as they choose to support me as the duly elected Governor. I shall maintain total position, and if supported by them I reci safe in assuring them that their rights will soon be fruily established and fully recognized. Our cases is just, and when he of the States and of the United States. I adjure our people, therefore, to be steadfast, taw-abiding and peaceful, and I pray that the new year will bring to them the blessings of peace and of prosperity.

WADE HAMPTON,

WADE HAMPTON, Governor of South Carolina.

THE GREATEST PALL OF SNOW KNOWN FOR TWENTY YEARS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A Richmond dispatch reports the heaviest fall of snow for twenty years. all kinds of travel being seriously interfertd with.

New York, Jan. 2.—The snow storm which set
in here yesterday afternoon continued all night. About a foot fe i. The sun now shines brightly. RICHNOND, VA., Jan. 2.—Snow fell all yester-MICHMOND, VA., Jan. 2.—Snow fell all yester-day until midnight, reaching a depth of ten in-ches. Trains due here last night and this morn-ing are delayed several hours. The weather to-day is clear and pleasant.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The greatest snow fall of the season occurred in this region last night, and on every road trains are delayed. On several roads no inward train had reached here at 10 o'clock this morning.

every road trains are delayed. On several roads no inward train had reached here at 10 o'clock this morning.

Salt Larg. Utah, Jan. 2.—A snow slide occurred near Alta, on Dec. 28, which destroyed the Wellington Mine boarding house and buried the inmates. Their loss was not discovered until last evening. To-day two men were taken from the wreck in an exhausted condition. Four more persons were buried and are supposed to be dead.

PROVINKIC, R. I. Jan. 2.—Dritting snow has seriously interrupted railroad travel. The New York mail, due here at 4 p m., had not arrived at midnight. Four trains are blocked on the Stonington railroad. The morning train from Hartford reached here just before 11 o'clock to-night. Bostow, Jan. 2.—The greatest snow fall of the season occurred in this region last night, and on every road trains are delayed. On several roads no inward trains had reached here at 10 o'clock this morning.

KERPING THE CHILDREN OF THE AUTHOR OF "HOLD THE FORT."
CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The following appeal has

ust been issued : To the Sunday Schools of America: To the Sunday Schools of America:
I would suggest that every Sunday school in this country take up a penny collection on Sunday January 14, for the maintenance, education and beneult of the children of Mr., and Mrs. P. P. Bliss, and for the creetion of a monument to the memory of the sweet singers to whom all our Sunday schools are so deeply indebted.

Send money to Heary Field, treasurer, care of Field Letter & Co. Chicaco. Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago. D. L. Moody.

(From the London Daily News, December 12.)
The Bishop of Manchester has been speaking very sensibly about the amusements and temptations of young people of the lower classes in large cities. He said that dancing was not a mortal sin—he, himself, had danced when he was a young man. Even now, we presume, the worthy prelate would not think it necessary "never to come within three rooms of the dancers," as the hunting parson excused himself by saying that he had never been within three fields of the hounds. Dancing and music are simply the most natural, and may be, the most innocent, pleasure of the young. It is only in a corrupt civilization that even fanatics think dancing sinful, and it is that even fanatics think dancing sinful, and it is only among the classes where girls are left almost unguarded that danger can come of the practice. The Bishop wished to see mothers accompany and look after their daughters, just as girls of the middle and upper classes are locked after. Unfortunately, the hard-worked mothers are likely to shirk the task which women of the world undertake with such extraordinary endurance. A Choperon at 3 in the morning is a sight for the gods, if they love to watch a brave woman struggling against circumstances. On a place of innocent amusement the Bishop very wirely would not frown; but we fear public dateing-rooms can seldom lead to prolonged innocence while girls are allowed to go unguarded, and to come home when they choose. At the same time, it is hard that young women of this class should be deprived of harmless enjoyment, and the matrons of large towns should organize some system of guardianship. If young ladies had no better chance of honest amusement than poor girls possess they would deserve a great deal of pity.

MRs. Powers, the wife of our well-known sculp tor in Florence, was pre-eminently an American wife and mother, large-hearted and warm-hearted. She never forgot the household tradi-tions of her youth. She baked mines-pies and pumpkin-pies at Christmas and Thanksgivig, and pumpkin-pies at Christmas and Thanksgivig, and dispensed these bounties to her countrymen with a lavish hand. In this genial, wholesome home an artist grew up in the second generation. A son of Mr. Powers is now making name and fame for himself in his father's profession. It has been raid that the beautiful face of the cldest daughter of this family is suggested in her father's "Greek Slave."

WE HOPE Moody appreciates the morality of Boston people, and the fact that the language which he addresses to the people of such cities as Chicago and New York would not go down there. It may requir; some effort, but it is to be sincerely hoped that he will be able to bring himself up to the Boston level.

THEY asked the Furlingt n Hawkeye man if he sculd act as judge in the forthcoming Iowa baby show, and he carnestly and hurriedly replied:
"Will you have a race horse on the spot, furnish a locomotive, insure my life for my family, and, and—how much time will you giveme to start before the result is announced?" IT IS NOW disclosed by the Evening Post that an is now unclosed by the Evening Post that Ben Hill, in replying to Fernando Wood's fiery but ineffective speech in the Democratic Congressional caucus the other night, said: "Perhaps the gentleman from New York does not understand the Conservative affect of a fitteeninch shell wish a fuse in a state of combuntion; I do." ACROSS THE OCEAN.

GRIM VISAGE OF WAR

Cable News-Yesterday for Peace, To-Da forBattle-The Grand Vizier Offers to Re forBattle—The Grand Visier Offers to Re-sign If the Interests of the Empire Will Be Advanced Thereby—The Porte Is Secretly dranced Thereby—The Porte Is Sec neouraged to Resist, but by Whom mains a Mystery-Austria is Suspected

A BRIEF SITTING OF THE CONFRENCE.
LOWDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Teleups from Pera states that Monday's sitting of the enference was very brief. The Turkish delegates declared they had no authority to discus the questions of an international commission and a gendarmerie. The conference adjourned until Thursday next. The Turkish Cabinet Co. will meantime deliberate upon the Porte's def THE COMPLICT OF CABLE NEWS STILL CONTINUE

the Turks, in addition to the points already men-tioned, refused to accept the proposal that the official language of each district schould be that of the majority of the inhabitants thereof. The Marquis of Salisbury addressed the conference with warmth, condemning the obstinacy of the Porce. Although another sitting is appointed for Thursday, but little hope of an understanding is entertained. The plenipotentiaries have inti-mated their intention, if the Porte persists in re-sisting the proposals of the Powers, to quit Con-stantinople.

General Ignation for a Russian man-of-war to an inthorisation for a Russian man-of-war to enter the Bospherus to senvey him home. Safvet has tranted the authorisation, and if the efforts to effect an understanding fall Ignation will de-part on Saturday.

AS PREPARATIONS AGAIN REPORTED—AND MATED DISCUSSION BETWEEN LORD SALIS BUNY AND THE GRAND VIZIER.

LANDON, Jan. 2.—Another Reuter telegram from Constantinople states that at the interview between Lord Salisbury and Midhat Pashs, after the litting of the conference yesterday, the conversation became very animated. In consequence of Salisbury's reproaches, the Grand Wister declared he was ready to resign, as he could not agree to conditions incompatible with the badependence and integrity of Turkey. Lord Salisbury urged that it was to the interest of Turkey to accept the proposals of the Powers. Midhat replied that the Porte might make concession upon some points, but would reject all which were contrary to the dignity of the Empire. BURY AND THE GRAND VIZIER.

pire.
After this interview a Cabinet council was held and Midhat Pasha visited all the plenipotentia

and Midhat Pasha visited all the plenipotentiaries,
Count Chandordy was to have an audience with
the Sultan to-day. A council of Turkish ministers will be held to-morrow to decide upon the
resolutions to be communicated to the conference
on Thursday.
The preports are confirmed that Ignatieff and
Salisbury will fquit Constantinople jimmediately
if the Porte refuses the proposals of the Powers.
Millitary preparations are proceeding with activity. The Greek inhabitants of Philippopolis have
commissioned their delegates to Constantinople
to formally protest before the plenipotentiaries
against assimilation of the Greek population of
Philippopolis with Bulgarians.

COMDITION OF RUSSIAN ARMY-DESIRE TO

LONDOW, Jan. 2.- A telegram from Pesth to the Standard reports that Gen. Nikitine habeen recailed by order of the Czar, and that al the Russian volunteers must leave Servia be fore January 15.

fors January 15.

The Daily Telegraph's special from Pera give additional details of what passed at the interview between Midhat Pasha and Lord Salisbury shewing that the language used was very emphatic. Midhat declared the Sultan would uphold his rights, and put his trust in God.

The Times' correspondent at Paris, discussing the various rumors concerning the condition of the Russian army, says the truth is the army continues to be organised with great rapidity.

Cable Dots. A Paristelegram to the Times announces that the Banque Franco-Hollandaise has been de-clared bankrupt.

The Daily News special from Constantinople says somebody is encouraging the Turks to re-sist. Some believe Austria is doing so secretif.

The Standard's Berlin dispatch says it is re-ported from St. Petersburg that General Igna-teff has already re-embarked the archives of the mbassy. The Skuptschina will assemble immediately to The Skuptaenina will assemble immediately to vote the budget of 1877. The question of concluding peace with Turkey will probably be raised at the same time

A tremendous gale has been raging on the Atantic coast of France. Two villages were threatened with destruction by high water. Several lives have been lost. One of the telegraph cables between France and England has parted.

A Vie nna dispatch to the News states that Ignation voted for the prolongation of the armistice on the understanding that it should apply only to Servia and Montenegro, and that no nostillities carried on elsewhere should be considered in violation of the engagement.

The Standard's dispatch from Belgrade reports that General Nikitine on Monday dismissed the Russian and foreign officers whom he had en gased, and, with Dandeville, the Czar's adjutant will soon return to Russia. The Russian soldier, who remain in Servia will be incorporated in the Servian army.

THE STORY TOLD BY CAPTAIN TYLER, OF THE SCHOONER ANN E. CARLL. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Captain Tyler, of the schooner Ann E. Carll, which was wreeked off Sayo Key, south coast of Cuba, has arrived at his home, Northport, L. I., and tells an interesting story of his misfortunes and adventures. The schooner was making a very quick passage when a burriess struck by Shawar driver. a hurricane struck her. She was driven at its mercy for four days, and on the fifth, after beat-ing over two coral-reefs, she was forced back aground on the key—a small, desolate island, the only inhabitants being a number of alligator which swarmed during the first night and cam near devouring the crew. In fact, they were only kept off by a fire which the sailors succeed

kindling.

The key is about sixty miles from the main The key is about sixty miles from the main land, and out of the usual track of vessels, but soon after the Caril had thus been wrecked her crew were the means of saving a Spanish and ar English crew, whore vessels had gone to pieces and Capt. Tyler, finding that he had to divide his scanity store of provisions—there being now thirty-five persons on the island—and that starvation would soon be starting them in the face, sent his mate and one seaman in a boat to Cientinegos about one hundred miles distant, with instructions to ask assistance from the United States at Havana. On hearing the facts, the Spanish Government sent a gunboat with provisions for the relief of the ship wrecked crew, who were found in an almost famishing condition, Capt. Tyle having meantime shot with his rific the alligators, which were cooked and eaten. The matchartered in Havana the bark Perces Hinkley, it which to ship what was saved of the wreck in New York. They had a very rough voyage, occupying thirty-eight days, when they put in a Hattersa Inlet, with all salies blown away and all on board nearly starved, having for eight day been on short allowance—biscuit and water.

An English baronet died last week in a state of great poverty, having been supported by charity for many years. The successor to the title is his son, a young man of twenty-three, who holds a subordinate position in one of the local banks at Brighton. Another baronet is a small photographer in London.

JOHN BRIGHT, formerly the advocate of peace at any price, has become an advocate of war at any price. At Birmingham he recently ex-pressed himself in the following belligerent style: "Why, seven hundred years ago the peo-ple of this country, with one of their heroic kings, joined the Grussders and went to Palestine for joined the Grueaders and went to Palestine for the purpose of liberating holy places from the possession of lindels and Mchammedans. What do we now do? We give the blood and treasure of England to the support of the Turkish Gov-ernment. We give Bethlehem and Calvary and the Mount of Olives, through the blood and treasure of England, and the power over all these vast countries, which are almost a wilderness under the Turkish sceptre, we do all this simply to prevent Russia passing any war ships from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean."

THE merry jingle of the sleigh bells, the spari of the crystal snow in the lambeat light of th moon, and the confiding creature that nestle closely to him beneath the buffalo robes, tender! holds the reins, constitute the winter night poem that is floating through the doting lover soul, and leaves him in doubt whether to let g enough to get his handserchief out, or draw h coat-sleeve across his nose.

THE senior member-elect to the next Mass churetts Legislature is ex-Governor Emory Washburn, of Cambridge, who is elected to the House. He was a member of the same branch is 826, fifty years ago, when he was twenty-si years of age. He was a member of the first com-mittee of the House upon the practicability of a railway from Boston to Albany. Mr. Washburn has regred in both branches since, and was GovPUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Executive. CALL POR PEDERAL AID.

The President is in receipt of the resolution re-cently passed by the Senate of Louisiana, calling for Federal sid, the same having been trans-mitted by Governor Kellogg. Just what action will be taken is unknown, though it is positive that the rights of the officers of a State must and shall be respected. INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEST.

The increase of PUBLIC DEET.

The increase in the public debt for the month of December is stated at the Treasury Department to be due to the unprecedented decrease in the receipts from customs, which show a failing off of over three millions during the month. While there has been this large decrease in receipts there have been very large disbursements, one item alone (the payment of pensions) smounting to seven millions. While the imports have failen off during the month, the amount of exports are greatly in excess of the imports, showing a healthy trade, and giving promise of a more favorable showing of receipts hereafter. Similar causes last year showed an increase of the debt in December.

The Senate committee on counting the electoral vote held a session yesterday, but if anything was done beyond looking up precedents and authorities on the subject it has not transpired. The House sub-committee appointed to look up precedents, and which consists of Messrs. Springer and Willard, have secured the assistance of Mr. Beeth, one of the clarks in the enrolling room, who has given considerable time to the study of the subject (from a Democratic standpoint) to assist them in their labors. It is expected the full committee will go to work on the subject in a day or two, and that the committees of the two houses will be able to some together shortly and endeaver to agree upon a joint report.

PATENT OFFICE COMMISSIONERSHIP It is rumored that the Commissionership of atents has been tendered to some distinguishe centleman, and pending his decision regarding is acceptance the matter is kept secret.

Post Office Department.

THE REPORT OF POSTMASTER JAMES.

The yearly account of Postmaster James, of New York city, which comprises about one eighth of all the revenue of the Post Office Department, was closed on the evening of the 31st ult., and transmitted and reached the hands of Sixth Auditor McGrew yesterday for examination. The accounts of the New York postmaster include his own proper office, the postal railway service accounts and the letter carriers' wouchers. All the vouchers accompany the accounts for every item of expenditure. There are directly and indirectly about one thousand men under the New York postmaster, and when the great mass of work done daily in that office is considered, the promptness with which the complete return is pretty good evidence that its chief is a man of business Post Office Department.

A NEW CHIEF OF BUREAU AT THE TREASURY-HALF-YEARLY HOLIDAY—AN AMUSING STORY.
There is a division in the Treasury Department wherein about one hundred lady elerks are emplayed, and to the chieftainey of this division has been recently appointed a gentleman of very industrious habits and practices. On Saturday last it was given out that all the employees of the Treasury not absolutely required to be on duty by the necessities of the public service might have a half-holiday, which was a very proper thing. But the new chief of the division referred to, being seized of a commendable desire to economize time, decided to make his division put in a whole day. This exasperated his one hundred lady clerks, who resolved not to be euchered out of their half-holiday. They saw, with feelings too intense for utterance, the twenty-five hundred other lovely female employees put on their nobby winter hats, shake their newspaporial appendages into shape, and skip away, and then looked at each other, and then at their new chief, who, innocent man, was deeply absorbed in the patriotic occupation of solving some gigantic problem whereby the country might be benefited. Then those one hundred women went to work. First they shut off the flow of steam from the heating apparatus. After a few minutes they silently began to inclose their dear necks in handkerchiefs, searfs, fours and other paraphernalia. Very soon thereafter the silence of the room was disturbed by hellow, consumptive, croupy coughing, and a few of he more experienced resorted to stified conversation of an official character through their noses. Presently a female messenger was quietly called in, and after an interchange of whispers, departed and speedily returned and handed a small package to the cidest and boldest of the one hundred. That female messenger had been to see a tobacconist. The small package rapidly circulated from had to hand, accompanied by a HALF-YRARLY HOLIDAY-AN AMUSING STORY. package to the oldest and boldest of the one hundred. That female messenger had been to see a tobacconist. The small package rapidly circulated from hand to hand, accompanied by a gentle sniffing. Suddenly there was set up a sneezing chorus, the like of which was never before heard or even dreamed of in the quiet offices of a great public building. The new chief looked up suddenly, his nervous system set on edge by the indecorous proceedings aroused him. The one hundred begun to shiver and sneess-and-cough and gasp and rub their precious noses until they assumed an inflammatory and rasp-like appearance, and to address each other soft voce with such remarks as: "Amy, dear, Ib afraid you've god a gold." "Dear be, how chilly the roob id," "Bless my soul," exclaimed the new ehief, "I'm afraid they have shut off the steam down stairs. Its very unfortunate. You had better go home." Then the one hundred locked up their one hundred desks, donned their street coverings, arranged their one hundred rearward reinforcements, and waltzed out of that Treasury, being just eleven minutes behind the other twenty-five hundred. The new chief has been going around ever since with a red nose, a worsted comfort around his neck and a strong pre-disposi-

Government receipts yesterday were—Internal evenue, \$353.003.21; customs, \$256,475.55.
National bank notes received yesterday for edemption amounted to \$754,824.

INSPECTING RUM ROW. my and Deserted Haunts-A Gambler Opinion of the Gamblers' Testimony-A Hackman Thinks That the Games are

A REPUBLICAN reporter made a tour through

"Rum Row" last night. It is not the same "Rum Row" that it was three weeks ago. Even the barrooms seem deserted. Doorways that were ther rooms seem deserted. Doorways that were then brilliantly lighted show nothing now but dark-ness. The shutters are closed tightly, but there is no light behind them. The reporter looked into two or three bar-rooms, but saw nothing but a few of the habitual loafers, who perch themselves on the high stools at the lunch counter at sunset and stick there until the shutters are put up at midnight. Since the fare banks were shut the bar-rooms have lost their patronage.

Even the members of the gambling fraternity seemed to have deserted the "Row." It was some time before the reporter met one of these gentlemen who make their living by backing their opinion. He said he did not know of any game that was in operation. The conversation turned from the "Row" to police headquarters, and the gambler, referring to the members of his own fraternity, said: "There has not been a man up

WHO HASN'T PERJURED HIMSELF.

Nothing was found in walking along E street except doors shut and locked. A policeman was hailed, and the reporter and policeman went down Theatre alley and inspected the rear of the establishments, but everything was dark. The lights were out, and the conclusion was that if they were playing any games on the quiet they were playing in the dark. One of the frawere playing in the dark. One of the fre-quenters of the "Row" came along, and he was stopped and interviewed. He did not know of any game going on, but he thought, in fact, it was quite certain, that the boys played a little game now and then among themselves—"whisky poker" or something of that sort—to while away dull times. After a pretty close inspection of the "Row," the reporter went down the Avegue to Sixth street to see if Teel had lit up his place yet TENL'S CORNER

was as black and gloomy as a tomb. Three or four hackmen were on the corner, jumping up and down to keep their feet from freezing. The door on the Avenue was locked, and not a light could be seen. After turning the knob several times the reporter waited a few minutes, but no one came, and there was nothing to break the silence. The same experiment was tried at the main entrance, on Sixth street, but there was no result. In turning the corner again a hackman presented his whip, and begged to be allowed to take the reporter home.

The reporterdrew the hackman aside and asked him if he could not drive him somewhere where he could have a quiet little game. "Coionel, you'll have to hunt pretty hard to find any farchank, you can bet. All stopped—every one of them." The hackman wanted a customer pretty had, and was willing to drive around and hunt for a "game," but he thought the chances for finding one were bad. It can be said saiely that there is no public gaming; no "ictims venture into the halls, and all the card-turning that is done is done among members of the frateralty themselves, where very little harm is done.

COURT HAVING NO JURISDICTION OVER SUCH VOTES.
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Jan. 2.—The Supreme

Court met to day, but did not consider the paper filed by the Board of Canvasters on the 27th as such an answer to their peremptory writ as the court could accept. It was returned to the office of the Secretary of State as properly belonging to the files of that office, and the court ordered the board to answer by 4 o'clock this afternoon to the plain language of the writ by canvassing and counting and adding up the vote cast at the elec-tion for the office of Governor, and who received the highest vote for such office, and omitting in the highest vote for such office, and omitting in their return all votes cast for any person for any other office, as the rights of Presidential electors and members of Congress were not matters before the court, and could not be inquired into under these proceedings. The court made the return at a clock, the court having met at 4 and taken a recess. Coupsel for relator asked until to-morrow to examine the return, and the court adjourned to that hour.

Drew will be inaugurated to-morrow. All very quiet,

CRONIN'S NASAL ORGAN. AND A SCHEME FOR UTILIZING IT.

A Dissertation Upon this Interesting Subject from a Scientific and Economic Standpoint—How Cronin's Nose Could Be Incorporated into our Light-House System—And He Made an Excellent Substitute for Sperm Oil- Estimates of the Distances at which Cronin's Resplendent." Feature Could Be Seen by Mariners—Amount of Whisky Necessary to Feed Cronin's Nose and Sustain'its Brilliancy.

Cronin, of Oregon, is undoubtedly a great man and a valuable member of society, whichever way you consider him. But the resplendent qualities of his nose have east into the shade his other attractions and accomplishments since he precipi-A Dissertation Upon this Interesting Subject

attractions and accomplishments since he precipi-tated himself upon the Eastern part of the con-tinent; insomuch that the correspondents have tinent; insomuch that the correspondents have bestowed all their admiration upon this feature, and employed many ingenious and pleasing sim-iles in describing it, such as "illuminated sponge," "dead-ripe strawberry," "railway dan-ger-lantern," ac. The conviction is daily becom-ing stronger that the meteoric appearance which was observed to more eastward over the contiwas observed to move eastward over the continent cotemporaneously with the advance of Cro-nin was in some way referable to that gentlenan's nose, the phenomenon being, undoubtedly,

the reflection of the effulgence.

The reflection was obvious enough that it was a reat waste of nature's resources that so power ful an illuminator should be allowed to spend its radiance to no purpose. This thought, in turn, gave rise to the suggestion that Cronin's nose might be incorporated into the light-house sys-tem of the country with great advantage; which admirable idea we desire briefly to impress upon the proper authorities.

ent of Cronin to"this arrangement, he aving already proved himself an unselfish and noble-hearted patriot, may be taken for granted. The utilitarian and economic advantages of this scheme may be briefly recounted. It is well mown that sperm oil is costly as

AN ILLUMINATING PLUID, and it being used in all the light-houses of the sountry, the annual expense thereby entailed upon the Treasury is large. Whatever then tends diminish the consumption of sperm oil tends irectly to diminish taxes; for it is well known affectly geo diminish taxes; for it is well known that the Treasury is replenished by means of tax-ation. The whole people, as is also generally known, pay taxes in one shape or another, so that the ultimate benefit of the curtailment of the ise of sperm oil will inure to the people in the aggregate. Accordingly, to supply the final link in this chain of reasoning, whoever accom a saving of sperm oil becomes the benef

The patriotic services of Cronin are now called for. By establishing himself in a light-house, with his nose in a proper attitude, he would shed a light that would be efficient, cheap and safe. We have solicited the opinion of scientific men, and they are unanimous in affirming that this illumination would be of the very best quality. Most of the learned gentlemen put the distance at which

would be visible, in clear weather, at seventy-five miles; two of them at one hundred miles; none estimate it at less than sixty. Prof. X.— adds that the fog would be unusually dense which this light would not penetrate to a distance of twenty-five miles. The advantage to navigation is thus fully established.

It may possibly be urged against this project that his nose would not shed?a circular light, the region in his rear being in a state of cellipse while his nose poured its effulgence upon the main in front. This is manifestly a weak objection. What could be easier than to construct a revolving apparatus for Cronin to sit upon, which, making about one revolution per minute, would, we submit, completely obviate that difficulty. This plan would also accrue greatly to the benefit of commerce. The distressed marriner, espying the revolving beacon, would at once know what lighthouse was in sight, and be enabled to calculate his position with ease and accuracy.

The revolving contrivance causes another objection, adverted to by one of the scientific gentlemen, to fall to the ground. The learned gentlemen, to fall to the ground. The learned gentlemen, to fall to the ground. The learned gentlemen, to fall to the ground. The scheme fer is shape, might concentrate the heat and light up the lurid proboscis like a burning glass, and set the sails of ships a fire in dry weather.

The scheme being based on economic principles, the real question is, how much cheaper could THE LURID BADIANCE OF CRONIN'S MOSE

The scheme being based on economic princip the real question is, how much cheaper could CRONIN BE SUPPLIED WITH WHISKY, in quantities sufficient to sustain the resplendency of his nose, than a lamp with sperm oil? Here we own ourselves to be in want of accurate data, and we caution the authorities that we only approximate. We have reason to believe one gallon of whisky per diem would keep his nose at its present degree of brilliancy; certainly it could not exceed six quarts. This we take to be a decided saving over sperm oil. However, it could not fairly be expected that Cronin would contribute his illustrious services gratis. It would be fair and just to pay him the salary of a light-house keeper, which is from sixteen to twenty dollars per month. He might possibly consider himself entitled to an amount equal to his earnings as barrister at the Oregon bar; but the difference would be so triffing that it may safely be disregarded in the calculation.

The amount thus saved to the Treasury might not be relatively large; but this is a time for economy and reform, and no available appliances for effecting retrenchment of expenditures should be neglected. The annual saving might be small, but by compounding interst it would soon swell into a large sum, and by a cumulative augumentation, doubling requiarly upon the well-known mathematical principle of the nails in a horseshoe, for a hundred years or so, the amount of saving accomplished by Cronin's nose would be adequate to obliterate the public debt.

There are contingent and reversionary advantages to be considered. Cronin might casily be expected. CRONIN BE SUPPLIED WITH WHISKY,

TO BEQUEATH HIS SHINING QUALITIES TO HIS TO BEQUEATH HIS SHINING QUALITIES TO HIS PROCENY, and thus in one or two generations our light-house system might be supplied with nasal illumination. We have designed to point out the general benefits and the general frame-work of this noble project. The details will readily suggest themselves to all judicious and practical minds.

We commend this scheme especially to the dispassionate consideration of that eminent economist and statesman Mr. Holman, chairman of Appropriations in the House. Mr. Holman being about to retire from public life, amid the universal regrets of mankind, the utilising of Gronin's radiant proboscis would be a fitting act with which to close his illustrious and immensely useful career.

The Mexican Revolution PRESIDENT LERDO STILL IN THE FIELD AND HOPES TO REGAIN HIS POWER. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A San Francisco dispatch

ays: Homers having been current here for a few days past that President Lerdo, of Mexico, was on his way to the city, active preparations were made by the Mexican residents of this city to give him a public reception. Later advices, however, are that Lerdo has not given up hope of regain-ing power. Well informed Mexicans in this city say "neither Lerdo nor any member of his staff have yet visited the United States. They are now in the State of Jaliso, under the protection now in the State of Jaliso, under the protection of nearly one half of the Mexican regular army, commanded by Generals Sebalos Villegran and Arei." Lerlo expects to make a strong fight with the force of Dian, and if successful, push on to the city of Mexico, and regain the capital; should he be defeated in Jalisco, he will proba-bly come to California by way of Sanblas or Calima.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT RECONCILI-ATION RETWEEN THE RAILBOAD MAGNATES-CONVENTION OF PASSENGER AGENTS IN NEW

TORK, AND A GENERAL RISE IN RATES WEST AGREED UPON. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the passer,ger agents, held in this city to-day, the follow-ing advance in passenger rates was determined upon by the trunk lines: Between New York and upon by the trunk times: Between New York and Cleveland, from \$8 to \$11; Toledo, from \$10 to \$13.50; Detroit, from \$10 to \$12; Chicago, from \$13 to \$18; St. Louis, \$17 to \$23; Indianapolis, from \$12 to \$17; Louisville, from \$15 to \$20; Chennati, from \$11 to \$15. The rates to Buffalo remain as st present. ALL IS QUIET ON THE GRAND TRUNK BOAD,

TORONTO, ONT., Jan. 2 .- All is quiet on the

Grand Trunk road to-day. Knots of men are still gathered at Union station and different points along the line, but no misconduct has been re-ported. At noon a train left Union station earrying 200 of the Queen's Own volunteers, bound for Belleville, to restore order in that town, with a view to allow the train for Montreal to pass

VIEW to allow the train for monroal to pass, through. No trains will be run at night for the present.

MONTENAL, O.N., Jan. 2.—Mails for the West were dispatched this evening by way of Albany suspension bridge. They will go via the United States until the Grand Trunk is again in running order. The situation here remains unchanged

New York.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN THE ENVENTE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD ELECTED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The election for Congressman in the Seventh New York dietrict, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smith Ely, jr., on his accession to the Mayorality, was held to-day. David Dudley Field, Tammany candidate, was elected over Goets, Republican candidate, by 3,459 majority.

The Ravages of Diphtheria.

A sad example of the fatalhature of diphtheria has just occurred in Paris. A whole family, consisting of father and mother and two children, were attacked with it and carried off in a short time Dr. Regnuit, who attended them, eaght the malady, and in spike of the mare of one of his chileacues, ir. Bived, died also in wenty, four hours. Ir. Hiset was then attacked in his turn and he expired.

PERSONAL. Home.
Col. I. G. Grasty is now at the Metropolican, but will start for New Orleans this afternoon.

Miss Martines, the fair plaintiff in the recent breach of promise suitagainst the Cuban De Walle, is teaching a Sunday school class in one of the up town churches of New York City. John Morrissey, jr., the only child of the ex-puglist, died at Saratoga Springs, last Satur-day, from consumption produced by excessive in-dulgence in smoking eigarettes. He was a young man of rather delicate physique.

Elsewhere.

Though absent, not forgotten. Boston papers are begining to inquire anxiously as to the whereabouts of Winslow. whereabouts of Winsiow.

Touchineftribute to Jim Nye by the Brooklyn Argus: "His life was not a poem, but a sort of undulating prose that resembled poetry as gin resembles water. Through the cracks and crannies of his character came flashes of imprisoned sunshine that warmed and illuminated every stage of his career, and in memory of which both friend and fee will unite to inscribe, as his most fitting epitaph, 'Here lies a good felrow.' "

Mr. Haring, M. P., who gave £1,000 to the new St. Albans bishopric, has given no less a sum than £100,000 to found scholarships in Hertford College, Oxford. Mr. Baring is a son of the present Bishop of Durham, and is still a comparatively young man, being only forty-five. He was for some years a banker in New York, and then a partner in the celebrated house of Baring Brothers.

Mr. Francis Coulomb, a citizen of Marseilles, has put an end to his life under singular circumstances. He was about to give his daughter in marriage to M. Achard, a distinguished civil engineer, and had promised a dowry of 20,000 francs with her. Finding that he was at the time unable to keep his word, he felt himself dishonored, and, tying a heavy stone around his neck, three himself into a canal, where his body was found.

THE ESSIPOFF CONCRETS.-The first of the Essipoff concerts was given at Lincoln Hall last evening. Madame Annette Essipoff surprised those who had read of her great musical accom-plishments by the wonderful brilliancy of her performance. She interprets the works of master performance. She interprets the works of master composers as if by divine inspiration. To every tone of the instrument she gives life and imparts power and expression. Storms of grand, thrilling music, soft, tender melodies, flow from her fingertips, and the listeners are enchanted. Madame Essipoff was assisted by Miss Agness Palmer, prima donna, and Monsieur Alfred Vivien, violin virtuoso, and Monsieur Ferdinand Duicken as musical director. There will be a matines performance this afternoon, with an entirely different programme. To-morrow night the last concert will be given.

stand sass," he explained, "I think dad had a pair of skates for me, and when I went home that about not splitting any wood. I stood it as long as I could, and then I had to go for him. I teld him just what I thought of his conduct, and then one of us left the house and hasn't been homesince. I'm waiting for him to put a personal in the papers, saying: 'Come home, darling—all is forgiven!" and then I'll rush."

A FEW DAYS ago Count Gaston de Lestrade a French officer of huzzars, was about to marry a Mile. Fmile de Belleroy, a young and strikingly beautiful girl. On the eve of the marriage the settlements were drawn up and signed and the notary was advancing to salute the betrothed, when she fell dead of heart disease.

THE Chicago, Evening Journal vouches for the truth of the following: "What have I done—oh, what have I done, that this trial should come upon me?" pleaded a Northern Illinois minister as he suddenly dropped on his knees in his study-

GOV. ROBINSON'S MESSAGE-HE REPERS TO AF-

THEREWITH DILATES PROM A NATIONAL STANDmessage, first treats of State matters at length. Referring to national affairs, he says in regard to monwealth a solemn denial of the power of any State government or of the Federal Government to vest such powers as are claimed by the Louisiana Returning Heard in any canvassing board whatever." He also reviews the action of the Florida and South Carolina boards, condemning both their action and that of the Federal Government in connection with those two boards. He declares the military interferences have been in violation of the Constitution and laws.

He says while these things were going on in the South a member of the Cabinet at Washington was acting as chairman of a partisan national committee, and with the co-operation of some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, counseling and systematically stimulating these desperate measures. With reference to the President of the Senate determining what votes shall be counted, he says the President of the Senate is three removes from the people. If such a power were to have been vested in a single man a depository would have been chosen not so far removed from popular accountability. But the people of this country will never vest such a power in any one man, however selected. They will never consent to a new construction of the Constitution and laws that bears such futt. They will stand firmly in the ancient ways, and insist that the electoral votes in this emergency shall be counted monwealth a solemn denial of the power of any low a new construction of the Constitution and laws that bears such fruit. They will stand firmly in the ancient ways, and insist that the electoral votes in this emergency shall be counted as they have always been counted by the two Houses of Congress, and by nobody else.

In conclusion he says: "The people of the United States will never consent to have their Representatives in Congress stripped of those powers, or tolerate this usurpation by a deputy of the Senate, or by any single person, and still less by an officer who is frequently interested as a candidate in the result of the count. In this sentiment and purpose the State of New York cordially concurs. Forement among all our American Commonwealths in population, in the variety and extent of her industries and interests, she has in every vicissitude of public affairs put forth all her strength, moral and physical, to maintain the existence and the just suthorities of the Union; and she can never consent that the time-consecrated methods of constitutional government shall be supplanted or overthrown by revolutionary expedients."

Telegraphic Brevities Governor Robinson has appointed Frederick P. Oleott State Compireller.

The Ohio General Assembly met yesterday afternoon. In his message Gov. Hayes referred to State affairs only.

The Avalanche's Jackson (Miss.) special says:
"There was no quorum in either House yesterday.
Trains all snow-bound." The Minnesota Legislature met at St. Paul yesterday. The House organized by the election of J. L. Smith as Speaker.

At the Gloucester, Ont., election Monday a riot occurred at one of the polls, which resulted in ten or twelve men being seriously injured.

The steamship Emilie sank Monday night in six fathoms of water. Only one man and an infant are known to be lost out of a boat load of passengers. passengers.

Hon. G. Wiley Wells, member of Congress from
Mississippl, was confined to his bed yesterday at
the St. Nicholas hotel, New York, by an attack
of congestion of the lungs. A dispatch from Lykens, Pa., says a fire broke out in the Lykens Valley slope Monday afternoon and is still burning, though under control. The loss cannot yet be estimated.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg yesterday. Hon. E. Reed Myer, Rep.,) ot Bradford county, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. of the House of Representatives.

A man supposed to be Michael Walsh, of No.
25 West Twenty fourth street. New York, was
wantonly and fatally shot last night by James
Blake, eged nineteen. Blake was arrested.

The State Legislature of Delaware was organized yesterday by the election of Dr. Hugh Martin, of Sussex county, Speaker of the House, and
J. Turpin Moore, of Sussex, Speaker of the Senate. Advices from Montauk Point report the fioring of fourteen bodies of victims of the Circassian disaster, including Captain Williams, of the Circassian. Montauk Point is thirty miles from the scene of the disaster.

seene of the disaster.

At 8 o'clock Sunday night fire broke out in the fire brick and pottery works of Kreischer & Sons, at Kreischerville, Staten Ivland, and they were entirely destroyed. Over fifty men have thus been temporarily thrown out of employment. In order to secure funds to complete the rail-read to its coal mines in the Shenandoah valley, the Royal Land Company of Virginia has mort-gaged its property to the Pidelity Insurance, Trust and Sale Deposit Company of Phila-delphia for \$3,500,000.

delphis for \$3,500,000.

The counsel informed Judge Westbrook in the Supreme Court resterday that the prosecution have stipulated not to arrest P. B. Sweeney in case he wished to come over from Parls and attend the trial of civil action against him for \$7.000,000, and that he has talegraphed he will attend. Mr. Sweeney being in enteebled health and the season inclement, the case was adjourned to the first Monday in April.

to the first Monday in April.

Chris. Kattmeyer has had considerable trouble with his wife, and the latter brought suit for divorce. Yesterday afternoon he risited his wife and asked har to abandon the suit and return to him. She refused, and he then selved and stabbed her near the teft ampit with a knife about a feet leng. She fell to the floor, and he stabbed himself three times with the same knife, the last blow reaching the heart. He died instantly. There are faint hopes of the woman's recovering.

recovering.

Issae J. Wooden has been held in \$1,500 ball to answer, in Pittsfield, the charge of shipping giant powder over the Boston and Albany Railroad. This is the first case under the State law, passed in 1871, prohibiting shipment of nitro-glyoerine or other similar explosives by rail. The defense clasms that giant powder is not such an explosive. The Legislature met and organized to display the Stoom Republican, was chosen Speaker of Ihelkicise. This other officers of that body, as bominated last night by the Republican causes, were chosen. Governor Robinson's message was prescuted and read.